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Established 1887

Austria 2.9	Libya 2.9
Belgium 1.7	Luxembourg 1.7
Denmark 1.7	Norway 1.7
France	..... 1.7	Portugal	..... 1.7
Germany	..... 1.7	Spain	..... 1.7
Greece	..... 1.7	Sweden	..... 1.7
Ireland	..... 1.7	Switzerland	..... 1.7
Italy	..... 1.7	Turkey	..... 1.7
Japan	..... 1.7	U.S. Military	..... 1.7
Yugoslavia	..... 1.7		

WASH. WEATHER - PARIS: Overcast, no rain. Temp. 50-55 (10-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. High 55, low 45. Wind: Light. Chance of rain: 10-15%.

27,058

Vacant 11 Months

Nixon Picks Envoy For Swedish Post

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—President Nixon, moving to improve relations with Sweden, today named a Negro college president to fill the long-vacant post of U.S. Ambassador in Stockholm.

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, 54, former all-American football star at Yale and now president of Hampton (Va.) Institute, was nominated to replace William W. Heath, who left Sweden a year ago.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, announcing the appointment, said the President believed Dr. Holland's appointment would "contribute to relieving some of the tensions that exist between the two countries."

Dr. Jerome H. Holland

Sen. McCarthy Meets Envoy Of Viet Cong

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Sen. J. Edgar McCarthy held separate meetings with two of the four chief spokesmen to the Vietnamese peace talks in Paris, but refused to comment on what they discussed.

McCarthy, in Paris for a week, is meeting with the Viet Cong representatives. He is also meeting with the U.S. military officials.

McCarthy said he had a long meeting with the Viet Cong representative, who is a former U.S. soldier. He said the representative was very cooperative.

Spanish Official Confirms Talks With Russian

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo today confirmed he had talks with a senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official during a recent stopover at Moscow Airport.

But the foreign minister, on a private visit to Brussels, said the meeting took place Dec. 28 when he was on his way to the Philippines.

Czechs Say Coup Is Plotted By Trotskyite Cell Network

By Paul Hofmann

PRAGUE, Jan. 12 (NYT).—The Czechoslovak regime announced today it had uncovered a Trotskyite cell network aimed at "overthrowing the existing political system."

The statement by the Czech Ministry of Internal Affairs alleged that a counter-revolutionary organization had been formed in the Czech Republic. It said the organization was active in the Prague area and was plotting a coup.

The statement also said that the organization was active in the Czech Republic and was plotting a coup. It said the organization was active in the Czech Republic and was plotting a coup.

Biafra War of Secession Ends As Nigeria Accepts Surrender



BRITONS HELP BIAFRA—Medical supplies, part of a British government consignment for Biafra, loaded in a Royal Air Force cargo plane, yesterday for shipment.

Effiong Disbands Troops, Gowon Offers an Amnesty

By Lawrence Fellows

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 12 (NYT).—Biafra, with its last defenses crumbling and its supplies of food and ammunition exhausted, capitulated today to the federal government of Nigeria.

Brig. Gen. Philip Effiong, who took over the leadership of Biafra on Saturday night when Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the chief of state, fled the besieged remnant of his country, announced on the Biafran radio this afternoon that the attempt at secession had failed.

[Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, head of federal Nigeria, accepted Biafra's surrender in a midnight broadcast tonight and asked all Nigerians to welcome the former rebels as brothers, the Associated Press reported.

[Gen. Gowon said he had instructed all field commanders to put into effect a contingency plan for mass surrender. He asked Biafran leaders to send emissaries to field headquarters to work out terms.

"I accept in good faith General Effiong's declaration accepting the Organization of African Unity resolution," Gen. Gowon said. The resolution stipulates a united Nigeria. Gen. Effiong, the Biafran chief of staff left in charge, said in a capitulation statement earlier today that he would accept the OAU resolution.

"I urge all secessionist troops to act honorably and lay down their arms," Gen. Gowon said.

He said army units accompanied by police would "establish effective federal presence" in the enclave. "They will take all care... and shoot only if they encounter resistance," Gen. Gowon said, adding that there would be a general amnesty "for all those misled into attempting to disintegrate the country." Gen. Gowon did not say if the present leaders of the secession.

Gen. Effiong ordered that the Biafran forces be disarmed in an orderly fashion, and



Brig. Gen. Philip Effiong

prepared an extra edition with the huge headline "Rebels Surrender."

The brutal, bewildering civil war in Nigeria had lasted just over 30 months. There may never be an accurate reckoning, but it probably cost Nigeria well over a billion dollars and something like two million lives.

"I thank the civil population for their steadfastness and courage in the face of overwhelming odds and privation," Gen. Effiong said in his broadcast. He spoke solemnly, but without faltering, in English. His six-minute message was then rebroadcast by the Biafran radio in four other languages of the country.

"I am convinced now that a stop must be put to the bloodshed which is going on as a result of the war," he continued. "I am also convinced that the suffering of our people must be brought to an end immediately."

"Our people are indeed disillusioned, and the elements of the old government regime who have made negotiation and reconciliation impossible have voluntarily removed themselves from our midst."

The reference was to Gen. Ojukwu and some of the other leaders of the secession attempt. The federal government asserted that Gen. Ojukwu, 19 others in who came by. The Daily Times

Nixon Orders \$10 Million Aid Sent to Vanquished Biafrans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).

President Nixon, coordinating emergency efforts to help the millions of Biafrans in the collapsing enclave, today ordered an additional \$10 million in foodstuffs and medical supplies to meet their urgent needs.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon put in a transatlantic call to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to inform him of the additional emergency aid and to discuss their continuing cooperation to avert tragedy.

Mr. Ziegler said the new assistance was being directed toward the areas of Biafra where the Nigerian forces have taken over. The press secretary said the President also called Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the federal Nigerian leader, informing him of the U.S. offer to "help prevent starvation among millions of refugees in areas now being occupied by the federal forces."

Mr. Nixon also repeated to Gen. Gowon his pledge of \$10 million in extra aid "and his willingness to provide eight cargo planes and four helicopters to distribute food and relief supplies," Mr. Ziegler said.

He added that the President was "gratified" by Gen. Gowon's reaffirmation of the Nigerians' statement of restraint toward the Biafrans.

Appeal by Pompidou

PARIS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou today called on UN Secretary-General U Thant to take the necessary steps to preserve the existence and future of the Biafrans.

His message to U Thant was released here tonight. France's policy remains one of

Nigeria Says Refugees Flee By Thousands

LAGOS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).

Radio Nigeria said tonight that thousands of desperate men, women and children were pouring out of defeated Biafra.

In a broadcast the radio emphasized the need to work for reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction after the ravages of the civil war.

The state radio said it was heartening to know that Nigeria could now divert its resources to more useful directions other than the wastes of the war.

"We have a great deal to do in other directions. We have women and children to feed and clothe. Rehabilitation and reconstruction are now going to be our main task."

"Thousands and thousands of desperate men, women and children are minute by minute and hour by hour pouring out of Ojukwu's land," the radio said.

Michael Ogon, federal rehabilitation commissioner for the southeast sector, said here yesterday that 455,000 refugees had passed through the Calabar transit camp in the past four weeks and the food situation was desperate.

Meanwhile, Nigerian Red Cross officials prepared for the massive job of co-ordinating international relief supplies laid on for Biafran refugees.

Aid centers here have been staggered by the scope of international reaction to the war news. One Red Cross worker said today, "It seems near to international stampede. The aid is needed but co-ordination will be a massive operation."

Three major problems still face the relief workers here—lack of coastal shipping and shortage of both warehouse space in Lagos and forward area transport.

Opposes Congress Ceiling

Laird Fears Spending Limit Could Slow U.S. Troop Exit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird is described by aides as concerned that a congressional limit on spending for his Vietnamization program could slow U.S. troop withdrawals from the war.

The money restriction, placed on the amount of military aid the United States can give South Vietnam as well as neighboring Laos and Thailand, does not jeopardize announced troop pullouts.

But it could, officials say, have a definite impact in future months if the administration wanted to accelerate the turnover of weapons and equipment to South Vietnam.

Aides say Mr. Laird has been trying to persuade congressmen not to place any arbitrary ceilings on Vietnamization spending in the budget being worked out for the fiscal year beginning next July.

"The Vietnamization plan, financed under military aid, provides South Vietnam with such things as airplanes, trucks, guns, radios and training."

Last year, the Senate wrote a provision into the defense budget specifying that military aid could not exceed \$2.5 billion in one year. That came close to crippling the current rate of spending for Vietnamization, \$2.3 billion annually.

According to aides, Mr. Laird fears that sentiment against big U.S. commitments overseas could lead to a similar restriction on military aid in the fiscal-1971 budget, soon to go to Congress.

Thant Expects World Help

ROME, Togo, Jan. 12 (AP).

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said here today he believed Nigeria would cooperate with "the international community" to "ameliorate" the situation of the civil war victims.

U Thant said that when he heard of the latest developments in Biafra yesterday, "I immediately sent an appeal to (Nigerian Head of State) Maj. Gen. (Yakubu) Gowon to ask him to show magnanimity and community spirit."

Bonn Labor Relaxes Moscow Boycott

By Arnold Beichman

BONN, The West German labor movement has undertaken a rapprochement policy with Soviet trade unions of such unprecedented proportions that a 20-year boycott of Moscow's labor chiefs may well be breached before many months.

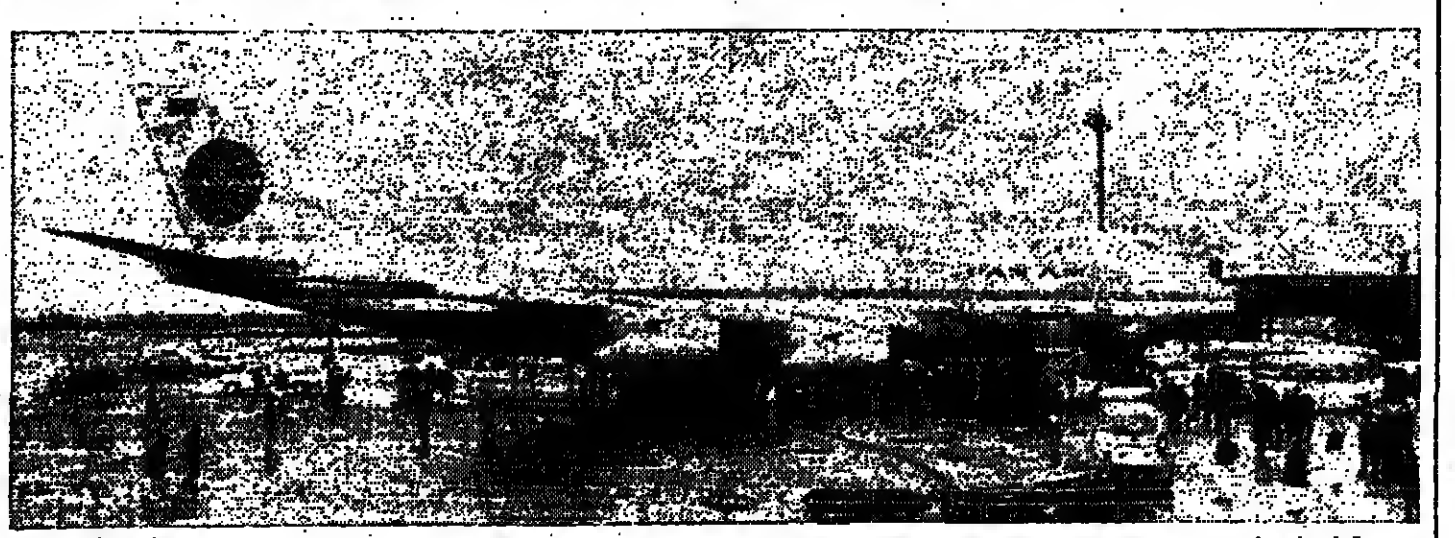
The rapprochement program, begun in 1967 under the direction of the Deutsches Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) or German Federation of Labor was brought to a sudden standstill by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. After a suitable period of mourning, contacts between the Central

Council of Soviet Trade Unions and the German federation were resumed.

These renewed labor contacts paralleled the West German Social Democrats government's own diplomatic *Draht nach Osten*, by which Chancellor Willy Brandt has sought to normalize relations with Moscow. In turn the Soviet trade union effort to organize an all-European trade union conference paralleled the Soviet government's drive for a European security conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact powers.

To understand the stakes in this Russo-German trade union dialogue calls for a bit of background. As a result of the World War II alliance, labor organizations in the West and in the Soviet Union formed an international organization called the World Federation of Trade Unions. The major hold-out against this united labor front was the American Federation of Labor. From 1945 until the Marshall Plan in 1948, the world federation had an uneasy existence.

Its viability as an East-West organization collapsed when Stalin and Communist labor unions in France and Italy denounced the Marshall Plan while non-Communist European labor organizations, (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)



FIRST RECORD—A Pan American Boeing-747 at London's Heathrow Airport where it landed yesterday with 380 persons—361 passengers and a crew of 19—the largest number to fly the Atlantic in a single plane.

380 Jumbo Into London

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—A Boeing Jumbo 747 touched down quietly and safely this morning at London after a flight from New York in a dress rehearsal for regular service that began in delay and ended with teething problems.

The giant Pan American Airways jet, carrying 380 people inside its fuselage—the most ever to fly the Atlantic in one plane—made the maiden trip in six hours 30 minutes, a bit slower

than expected for regular flights.

The 361 passengers—Pan Am employees and U.S. aviation officials—poured through two of the plane's three exits in 13 minutes. The first suitcase arrived at Heathrow Airport's customs four minutes later and the last bag cleared customs 50 minutes from touchdown.

A regular transatlantic jet clears customs and passport formalities in 20 to 30 minutes. "Obviously we still have a number of lessons to learn," said a Pan Am spokesman.

Still, airport and airway officials were quietly pleased. The 747's giant economy passenger load didn't swamp Heathrow facilities despite the arrival of

six regular jet flights at the same time.

Moreover, Heathrow was operating with makeshift reception facilities for the handling of Jumbo loads. Special landing steps, demanded by the six-foot-higher door of the 747, were used and passengers walked 200 yards from the docking area to immigration.

A Pan Am spokesman said, "At the moment we are more

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

History of Conflict

Causes of Nigerian War
Unresolved by Fighting

By Stephen D. Klaidman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Starvation and the specter of genocide paled all other issues in the war between federal Nigeria and the secessionist Eastern region known as Biafra.

However, assuming that anti-Ibo pogroms will not materialize and relief efforts will be facilitated by the end of the war, as can reasonably be expected, various other problems will linger obstinately.

Tribal, religious and regional rivalries have not been resolved. Economic recovery will be costly. Debts have been incurred to the Soviet Union, Britain, Egypt and others by federal Nigeria.

The concept of self-determination along tribal lines has been laid to rest on the battlefield but certainly not temporarily.

Most of the problems, fears and threats that led to the Biafran secession on May 30, 1967, and the beginning of civil war a week later are rooted in recent Nigerian history. They have not disappeared. More likely they have deepened.

Chance for Survival

After becoming independent from Britain on Oct. 1, 1960, Nigeria looked like one of four or five black African nations with more than a chance for survival and, in time, prosperity.

It had a population of more than 55 million, an area larger than that of France, ample natural resources—including oil and by African standards a well-trained civil service, a large number of professionals and a reasonably enlightened leader in Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.

But underlying the relatively trouble-free surface, tribal animosities smoldered. They broke into the open in the form of a military coup on Jan. 15, 1966. Sir Balewa, whose disappointing administration in the preceding six years was considered corrupt and ineffectual, was assassinated.

The coup was led by members of the Ibo tribe from the East. The victims were Hausas and others from the north. The Ibos, it seemed, were coming into their birthright from the British.

Under colonial rule they had adopted Christianity, had taken full advantage of training available in missionary schools, and by industriousness and enterprise, had grown ubiquitous in business, the professions and the civil service. At independence they inherited the operating instruments of society.

Along with it, they acquired the jealousy and in some cases intense hatred of Nigeria's other tribes, predominantly the Hausas of the north and the Yorubas of the west.

Counter-Coup

In an anti-Ibo counter-coup on June 29, 1966, civilians and soldiers were slaughtered and Lt. Col. (now Maj. Gen.) Yakubu Gowon was elevated to power in Lagos. Gen. Gowon is a northerner.

In September, 1966, tribal riots exploded in the north. At least 10,000 and possibly as many as 30,000 Ibos were killed. Millions of Ibos fled the Northern Region to their homeland in the east where they were received sympathetically by the military government. An Ibo named Lt. Col. C. Odumegwu Ojukwu, now a general.

Gen. Ojukwu, the son of a self-made millionaire, had been educated at Oxford and Sandhurst. The broad-based, bearded soldier was a firm believer in federal unity. At first he urged a loosening of ties with the rest of Nigeria rather than secession.

He called the September slaughter "the final act of sacrifice easterners would be called upon to make in the interests of Nigerian unity."

Gen. Gowon, who once shared barracks quarters at Sandhurst with Gen. Ojukwu, seemed ready to compromise, but his final terms, which would have left the easterners without their oil or a coastline, were unacceptable.

On May 30, 1967, Gen. Ojukwu declared the 200,000-square-mile Eastern Region the independent State of Biafra. The name came from the Bight of Biafra, a body of water bordering the territory. The population was probably somewhere between 12 million and 14 million, compared with the federal Nigerian population of between 55 million and 62 million.

The population figures, like all other figures emanating from Biafra and Nigeria since the secession of the Eastern Region, have been impossible to verify. These include battle deaths, deaths from starvation, sizes of armies, etc.

Within a week, Gen. Gowon mobilized the Nigerian Army—estimated strength 50,000 men—blocked major Biafran ports and ordered his troops to invade Biafra.

The ensuing war has been cast in three dimensions—human, ideological and political.

The human dimension is symbolized by the distended belly and spindly legs of a starving child.

The ideological dimension is characterized by the conflict between the Ibos' claim to survival as a people and Nigeria's claim to survival as a nation.

Politically, the most striking element has been the Soviet Union's attempt to gain a foothold in black Africa by arming the Nigerians—a conspicuously anti-revolutionary position.

Britain, with its traditional interests in Nigeria, has been its other major supplier of arms. Thus Britain and the Soviet Union have had to share the indignity of each other's company.

Biafra had no benefactor. In the beginning arms were bought at outrageous prices on the European market; later a trickle found its way to Biafra from France. Foreign supplies of telecommunications links and bases for relief flights; there have been a few rocket-armed Minicon planes from Swedish sources and consistent rumors of small-scale aid from Israel.

But there was nothing to compare with the Soviet MIG fighters and Ilyushin-28 bombers. Both by the Ibos and the Hausas. It is no wonder that Biafra has lost the war. It has taken two and a half years.

As the fighting was ending, Adeyemi Lambo, a Nigerian psychiatrist, had this to say: "It will take two generations to cure the bitterness. Our grandchildren may see the end of it."

Nixon Orders
\$10 Million
Biafran AidHe Phones Wilson
And Also Gowon

(Continued from Page 1)

support for self-determination for the Biafrans.

A government official commented today: "The Biafran nation has been crushed, but it will re-emerge some day—in the next five, ten or 20 years. Who knows?"

France has appealed to African countries, particularly Cameroon, to give shelter to Biafran refugees. The French government has promised to give all necessary aid to these countries, government officials said, and reaction has been favorable.

France is prepared to grant political asylum to Biafran leader Maj. Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu if he chooses to come here, a senior government official said.

But the official, who asked not to be named, said asylum would limit Gen. Ojukwu's freedom of movement, because he would have to pledge not to engage in political activities.

The whereabouts of Gen. Ojukwu remained a mystery today. French officials said they did not know even whether he had left Biafra.

British Plan Relief

LONDON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today summoned a meeting of voluntary aid organizations for tomorrow afternoon to discuss plans for rushing relief to Biafra.

Mr. Wilson himself will preside, a government spokesman said. Among organizations represented will be the British Red Cross, Save the Children Fund, Oxfam, War on Want and Christian Aid.

Lord Hunt, who leaves Wednesday to coordinate relief operations in Nigeria, will also attend.

However, a Royal Air Force spokesman said an RAF Hercules freighter with 20,000 pounds of relief supplies on board has not yet received government orders to leave for Nigeria.

Mr. Wilson today appealed to Nigerian federal leader Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon to prevent mass slaughter of fleeing Biafrans by his victorious troops.

Vatican Sends Envoy

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI sent an envoy to Nigeria today, reportedly to urge authorities there to avoid a slaughter of innocents in the wake of the civil war with Biafra.

Earlier he had appealed to governments to act also to prevent "a frightening tragedy."

The Vatican said the pope had sent Msgr. Antonio Foglia, the Apostolic Delegate for West-Central Africa, to Nigeria to deliver a message to Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian chief of state.

Vatican sources said the message was an appeal for humane treatment for innocent persons in Biafra. The pope also asked, they said, that Nigeria permit the Catholic Church and other organizations to continue relief to Biafrans.

Earlier today the pope told diplomats to the Holy See, who called on him to deliver traditional New Year greetings, that the civil war could have "an epilogue even more cruel than the horror that every war carries with it."

It was his second speech in two days warning of the danger that innocent people would be slaughtered in Biafran territory.

Nigerian Reply

Nigerian Ambassador to Rome John M. Garba denied today that his government intends to carry out reprisals in Biafra and said it is planning large-scale aid to "innocent victims of the civil war."

The ambassador told a news conference his remarks were partly intended as an answer to Pope Paul.

"It is not the intention of my government to carry out reprisals or genocide," Mr. Garba said. "Rebels who lay down their arms will be well looked after."

The ambassador said his government was preparing "relief on a massive scale to help innocent victims of the civil war." He said Nigeria welcomes help from all its friends in the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Asked if aid would be allowed into Biafra, Mr. Garba said, "Not to the areas where military operations are still taking place." He said there still are "pockets of resistance," although "organized resistance has broken down."

UN Taken by Surprise

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 12 (Reuters).—The United Nations has been "taken by surprise" by the collapse of the Biafran secession and no emergency plan is ready for implementation, a UN spokesman said today.

The spokesman was questioned at the UN daily briefing on Secretary General U Thant's plans in view of the latest reports from Nigeria.

The spokesman announced that an emergency meeting of officials of the UN children's fund (UNICEF) was being called. UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program have all given important aid to war victims.

Abrams Back on Duty

SAIGON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Gen. William W. Abrams, U.S. commander in South Vietnam, returned to duty today for the first time since he was hospitalized with pneumonia Dec. 26, the U.S. command announced.



REASSURANCE—Nigerian Ambassador to Italy Juhm Mammam Garba, displays a pamphlet titled "Ibos in a United Nigeria" at a press conference at which he sought to ease Pope Paul VI's fear of genocide in Biafra.

Biafra Secession War Ends;
Nigeria Accepts Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

cluding his immediate family, threats of luggage and a Mercedes Benz were flown out of Biafra on Saturday night in a Super Constellation—an aircraft supplied by a certain foreign government supposed for relief flights. His whereabouts are unknown.

Gen. Effiong's speech was broadcast at 4:40 p.m. For two days the Biafran radio had broadcast nothing but music. Until then some indication had been awaited of the effect on the Biafrans of the recapture of Owerri, the secessionist capital, by federal troops, and of the destruction by artillery fire of the makeshift shipments of food and ammunition.

Just before Gen. Effiong spoke, the radio had played Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. It was a symbol of the resistance to Hitler in the dark, early days of World War II, and today it caused more than one heart to sink among the Nigerians who had listened to the Biafran radio faithfully all day. After the speech, Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" was played.

"I urge General Gowon the name of humanity to order his troops to pause while an armistice is negotiated," Gen. Effiong said.

"We have always believed that our differences with Nigeria should be settled by peaceful negotiation. A delegation of our people is therefore ready to meet representatives of the Nigerian federal government anywhere, to negotiate a peace settlement on the basis of Organization of African Unity resolutions."

By accepting the resolutions of the OAU, the Biafran leader showed the completeness of his surrender. The organization has never accepted Biafra's attempted secession, and was dead against any of the civil war that would violate the integrity of the Nigerian state.

Gen. Effiong also said there was no thought of a Biafran government in exile, and personally came out strongly against further resistance either passively or in some form of guerrilla warfare.

"Any question of a government-in-exile is repudiated by our people," he said.

"The civilian population are hereby advised to remain calm and to cooperate with the armed forces and police in the maintenance of law and order. They should remain in their homes and stop the mass movements which have increased suffering and loss of lives."

Lagos Sends Relief

The federal Nigerians were already moving relief supplies of food staples to the edge of the battlefronts today. A shipment of 500 tons of rice, beans and fish—staples in this part of the world—was sent to the southeastern state of Rivers today. A shipload of 500 tons of rice, beans and fish—staples in this part of the world—was sent to the southeastern state of Rivers today. A shipload of 500 tons of rice, beans and fish—staples in this part of the world—was sent to the southeastern state of Rivers today.

Shipments of food were being organized by the federal government, to be placed at depots close to the stricken borders of Biafra for quick distribution when it is possible.

The Americans, British and others are standing by with food and other aid to be distributed to the starving.

They have refused to leave their starving, war-weary people. The Irish Minister for External Affairs, Patrick Hillery, spent over an hour yesterday at the Nigerian Embassy here discussing the safety of Irish people in the war zone.

In Geneva a spokesman for the all-Swiss Committee of the Red Cross said his headquarters has been without news from the slight Red Cross delegates who chose to remain in Biafra. Another 57 were evacuated by plane, mostly to Libreville, Gabon, along with an unspecified number of Biafran children.

moment, the federal government gives the word.

No one really knows the dimensions of the problem.

It has been estimated that there are at most four million people remaining in what is left of Biafra. It claimed 14 million when Gen. Ojukwu, then a lieutenant colonel, raised the flag of independence on May 30, 1967. On July 7, that year this war broke out.

Some two million were believed lost to starvation. At the very least, one and a half million will need quick relief now from some measure of starvation.

"On behalf of our people I thank those foreign governments and friends who have steadfastly given us support in our cause," Gen. Effiong said in his broadcast today. "We shall continue to count on their continued help and counsel."

"I so thank his holiness the Pope, the Joint Church Aid and other relief organizations for the help they have given for the relief of suffering and starvation."

"I appeal to all governments to give urgent help for relief and to prevail on the federal government to order their troops to stop all military operations."

Spreading Fighting

LAGOS, Jan. 12 (UPI).—The final blow which crushed the last Biafran defenses began Saturday with federal troops attacking on three fronts and successfully dividing the Biafrans by cutting a swath between Owerri and Aba, the last two major Biafran towns.

The federal forces overran Owerri after heavy fighting and forced Gen. Ojukwu to flee. However, the federal advance met stiff resistance north of the former capital and as late as this morning the Biafrans reportedly still held Uli airstrip, in spite of heavy pounding by Soviet-made MIGs.

Later communiques reported the capture of the airport, the last in Biafran hands, as well as Ochi, major Biafran administrative center.

Today three divisions of federal troops pounded the divided and leaderless remnants of the Biafran Army.

Thousands of starving Biafrans fled into the bush before the federal guns, ignoring pleas by the newly appointed Nigerian government for them to stay in their homes.

The situation was unclear in the absence of official reports. Newspaper accounts of the situation in morning Lagos newspapers were full of the federal army successes, but the Lagos Daily Times urged the federal forces "not to relent their efforts until federal authority has been reasserted over every inch."

It appeared that Biafran resistance still held against the Nigerian advance at some fronts.

"They Are Hungry"

LAGOS, Jan. 12 (AP).—The federal Nigerian government appeared determined today to ensure that those leaving Biafra would be treated as brothers, just as the government has been saying.

In an unusually emotional radio editorial, the government urged Nigerians to give their defeated enemy a warm reception.

Speaking of the refugees, it said: "They are hungry. They must be fed. Their clothes are in tatters. They must be clothed. They will be frightened. You must calm their fluttering hearts."

The editorial said the Ibos had been misled and they would change their thinking. It cited Pope Paul VI for mentioning genocide in the charge long since discredited.

Observer Team

The international observer team which came here in September, 1967, to investigate genocide allegations has been at the front since Saturday. The team is composed of Britons, Swedes, Canadians and Poles.

They were in two groups covering the whole front line at the end of the war.

The Midwest state government is already setting up reception centers to care for refugees. Don. East Central State Administrator Ukpabaka Asika, himself an Ibo, broadcast to his tribesmen that they should stay at home and wait for federal troops to come to feed them.

Researcher Criticizes Colleague

Report of Korean Atrocities Queried

By Robert F. Levey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—On his bookshelf, near the photo of Gandhi over his bed, Jerry Rambo keeps a copy of "The Refugee Situation in Phu Yen Province, Vietnam."

Mr. Tinker helped to write the book while researching a study for the Defense Department on Vietnamese refugees. It was in the fall of 1968. "I was 27, a wise old man," Mr. Tinker said.

His book contains a passing statistical reference to the alleged killing of Vietnamese civilians by South Korean soldiers. It does not specify the number of alleged killings or how they were accomplished. It merely states that 22 percent of the refugees he spoke to reported that they had relatives threatened or killed in Phu Yen Province by Koreans.

But Mr. Tinker's collaborator, A. Terry Rambo, charged this week that U.S. military authorities had ordered the deaths hushed up. He said there had been nearly 200 altogether.

Mr. Tinker, a wiry, earnest Ph.D. candidate in international relations at American University, is now 30 "just old enough to be a jerk," he said. He is also far from sure that his friend and colleague Terry Rambo is right.

While in Phu Yen Province, he said, "the only atrocities you saw were committed by the Viet Cong. They were horrible. The civilians were scared to death."

He never saw an atrocity himself. Mr. Tinker said, but he said he verified through an aide reports of methodical retaliatory killings of civilians by South Korean troops. He said he hesitated to use the word "atrocity" because he lacks first-hand knowledge.

He said he had heard informally from military sources that the Koreans retaliated because they were taking sniper fire much of the time from the villages.

South Korean soldiers had a reputation for being vicious, not for being murderers, he said. However, Mr. Tinker acknowledged hearing rumors that the Koreans chose one of every ten Vietnamese in certain hamlets and executed them.

Thinks Estimate High

Mr. Tinker said he thought that Mr. Rambo's estimate of the number of civilians killed by the Koreans was too high. He criticized his former colleague for making it appear that he had first-hand knowledge of atrocities. He said stories in 15 minutes.

According to Mr. West, he and Mr. Benoit had heard similar accounts on a trip to Vietnam in 1968. When they returned last November, he said they heard "12 knowledge of atrocities." He said stories in 15 minutes.

McCarthy Confers in Paris
With Viet Cong Talks Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

of the embassy under these conditions. You know they've been negotiating or meeting now for a year and a half and I don't think I could tell it right here in a minute or two."

The senator arrived late yesterday from Moscow shortly after a two-hour meeting with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

He refused to discuss the purpose of his meeting Saturday with a North Vietnamese diplomat in Moscow. The only issue connected with the war he mentioned specifically was that of the names of prisoners of war.

The Minnesota Democrat denied reports, however, that he had presented any list of prisoners of war or servicemen missing in action to the Hanoi representative he saw in Moscow. He said he did not plan to deliver such a list since he said he might have with the North Vietnamese here.

Asked what he thought he might learn from Hanoi representatives in Paris that he did not learn by talking with the North Vietnamese diplomat in Moscow, Sen. McCarthy said: "I don't know whether I learned anything (in Moscow). I didn't ask for anything. The sort of thing I talked about I wouldn't expect there'd be any response to for a long time."

No News for Wives
Of POWs in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Four American wives on a world tour seeking news of their missing husbands missing in Vietnam said tonight they had abandoned attempts to obtain the help of Soviet officials and prominent women here.

The wives, all from California, arrived here on Saturday without visas and have not been permitted to leave Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, where they have been accommodated in a small barracks-type hostel.

Mrs. Pat Merans of Los Angeles told reporters tonight that neither their own efforts nor those of the U.S. Embassy had succeeded in getting them any interviews here and they planned to fly on to New Delhi tomorrow in a bid to see Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister.

Pravda Reports
Nigeria 'Success'

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP).—Pravda today published a Tass dispatch calling the federal Nigerian one-day attack on Biafra "a great success."

A separate Tass report approvingly quoted Senegal radio as expressing satisfaction over a Nigerian promise not to commit genocide against the Ibo tribe in Biafra.

The Soviet Union is believed to be a major supplier of arms to the federal Nigerian forces, although it has never publicly admitted this.

he knew as much as Mr. Rambo about the situation.

American civilian and military personnel, he said, also knew of the reported killings by the Koreans. "Rumors are rife in Vietnam. The grapevine works."

"I know that the American and Korean military knew all about this because we sat around a beer and talked about it," Mr. Tinker said.

But nothing was forwarded to Saigon by Mr. Tinker's 13 man research crew "because we didn't want to include any of this. Terry agreed. Maybe it was professional. We knew if our report contained anything about murders that it would be classified and cubbyholed someplace."

"Still," he said, "just a couple of weeks after this became general knowledge, the Koreans began building a new hospital and new housing for the Vietnamese. The Ibos were obviously concerned with their image among the Vietnamese."

There was much antipathy toward the Koreans in Phu Yen, however, Mr. Tinker said, much of it attributable to the fact that Koreans were bigger than the Vietnamese and "tended to boss the around."

Mr. Tinker strongly opposes U.S. role in Vietnam. He said Mr. Rambo is in favor of it. Mr. Tinker is not sure why Mr. Rambo is decided to speak out now on alleged Korean killings "because I don't like the type to play knowledge into the hands of the peace people."

"I think it's because we both are the seeds of My Lai when we were there," Mr. Tinker said. "If I had spoken out then, I don't think My Lai ever would have happened."

Quotes Orphaned Vietnamese

Rand Analyst Sees Substance
In Charges Against Koreans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—A Rand Corporation analyst says stories he heard in 1968 and 1969 from Vietnamese civilians have convinced him that there have been instances of brutality and murder by South Korean troops.

F. J. (Bing) West told yesterday of a colleague's questioning of two weeping Vietnamese women who were afraid for their lives. The girls told Charles Benoit, Mr. West said, that they were waiting to go back to their village "to bury their parents whom the Koreans had killed the day before."

The girls were among about 50 refugees from a hamlet that was the site of heavy fighting between the Viet Cong and South Korean troops.

Mr. West said he and Mr. Benoit, who speaks Vietnamese fluently, were asked for medical evacuation for the refugees, who were carrying "some seriously wounded."

He said Mr. Benoit was asked by the Vietnamese, "If you're here to help us, why do you let the Koreans kill us?"

According to Mr. West, he and Mr. Benoit had heard similar accounts on a trip to Vietnam in 1968. When they returned last November, he said they heard "12 knowledge of atrocities." He said stories in 15 minutes.

Laird Comments

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, questioned yesterday, television, confirmed that the administration had received reports of brutality and murder by South Korean troops. But, Mr. Laird said, "they have not been substantiated in a legal way."

Mr. Laird said the U.S. portment had made it clear that, does not condone atrocities where, but he added, "This matter that would have to be handled by the South Vietnamese government in connection with Korean government."

He noted that Gen. Creighton Abrams, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, does not have the responsibility for South Korean forces. "We do not have a unit command," he said. That has been established in Vietnam now that we are moving toward the Vietnamization program, don't believe that this is the time to establish that kind of a command in Vietnam."

Mr. West said yesterday that was a "policy error" that Koreans were allowed to operate Vietnam as a military force with operational control, either direct by the Americans or by some fled command.

Perot Would Pay
Hanoi to Free GIs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot disclosed yesterday that he has offered to buy the release of U.S. servicemen held prisoner by North Vietnam. He said he would go as high as \$100 million, he said.

Mr. Perot said he is concerned about the prisoners "because the way these men are being treated is a chapter out of medieval history."

"Anything I can do to bring them relief—and I'm fortunate in having large resources—I'll do," he said.

Mr. Perot said he would not be deterred by possible criticism that he would be aiding the enemy by the deal, and he said he does not feel he is embarrassing the U.S. government.

600 Interviewed
In Yablonski Case;
Probe Widening

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12 (UPI).—More than 600 interviews have been held in the continuing search for the killers of United Mine Workers union official Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

There were indications that the investigation, conducted jointly by the state police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was nationwide.

Washington County Coroner Farrell Jackson said an inquest would be held into the murders within two weeks, or as soon as police have enough information to conduct the hearing.

Miners Return to Work

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 12 (AP).—Coal miners in parts of West Virginia and Pennsylvania went back to work today, ending a walkout staged in memory of the Yablonskis.

WEATHER

	U	F
AMSTERDAM	4	Cloudy
BARCELONA	13	Cloudy
BELGRADE	13	Overcast
BELMONT	18	Overcast
BOMBAY	6	Very cl.
BRISBANE	2	Overcast
BUDAPEST	4	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	6	Very cl.
CAIRO	14	Very cl.
CASABLANCA	18	Cloudy
CHICAGO	18	Overcast
COSTA MESA	16	Cloudy
DELHI	18	Cloudy
HAARLEM	10	Overcast
HANOI	10	Cloudy
HONG KONG	10	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	10	Cloudy
LONDON	10	Cloudy
LYON	10	Cloudy
MADRID	10	Cloudy
MILAN	10	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	Cloudy
MOSCOW	10	Cloudy
MUNICH	10	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	Cloudy
NICE	10	Cloudy
OSLO	10	Cloudy
PARIS	10	Cloudy
PRAGUE	10	Overcast
ROME	10	Overcast
SALZBURG	10	Overcast
SOFIA	10	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	10	Overcast
TOKYO	10	Overcast
TUNIS	10	Overcast
VENICE	10	Overcast
VIENNA	10	Overcast
WARSAW	10	Overcast
WASHINGTON	10	Overcast
ZURICH	10	Overcast

(U.S. Standard time, 1700 GMT, others at 1200)

NINA RICC
Before Spring Collec
Showing

SALE
of Models from
Winter Collection
Wednesday, January 1
9:30 a.m. - 1 p.m.<

The Second China

During the angry dissolution—to all seeming—of the Sino-Soviet border discussions, the issue of Taiwan has suddenly, and apparently irrelevantly, been evoked. Peking accuses Moscow because of references to the island as a "country," of conspiring with the United States in a "criminal plot of creating 'two Chinas'."

Taiwan is an irreducible with a difference. Its early history is not unlike that of the United States; fully dominated by the mainland Chinese by the end of the 17th century, with large immigration and long struggles with the aborigines. But this pattern was interrupted after the Sino-Japanese war, when Japan seized the island and held it for half a century, strenuously seeking to eradicate Chinese culture. Reverting to Chinese sovereignty in 1945, Taiwan, three years later, became the last citadel of the Kuomintang, and of Chiang Kai-shek, under the name, and with wide international recognition and active American support, of the Republic of China.

Peking has never accepted the two-Chinas theory—neither has Taipei. The question of joint recognition of the two governments has bedeviled every attempt to bring mainland China into the UN or to establish diplomatic relations with Peking. But with

Taiwan under an American treaty and flourishing economically, its existence as a state has become more and more an academic question—outside Red China.

Why Peking raised the subject now as a club with which to beat the Russians is problematical—the chances are that it was just an indication of the deterioration of the border talks. To be sure, the issue has a certain point, since the Soviet Union is committed to the idea of one Vietnam, but two Germanys; it still recognizes only one China—but is not too happy with its former protégé.

The hassle is not likely to have too much effect upon the status of Taiwan; it does reflect a worrying intensification of the conflict between the two great Communist states. So long as this is confined to polemics (and the impending renewal of the Warsaw ambassadorial talks between Washington and Peking is a hopeful sign in this direction) the danger does not seem too great of some massive war. But international window-breaking by the press (in Blumstein's image) may have to be paid for some day, especially when the press is the voice of the government. One can only hope that the bill will not be higher than mankind can afford.

'Maggots in a Sack of Flour'

Reflecting on the population explosion, the French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss recently likened the human predicament to that of maggots in a sack of flour.

"When the population of these worms increases," he observed, "even before they meet, before they become conscious of one another, they secrete certain toxins that kill at a distance—that is, they poison the flour they are in, and they die."

In the Sixties man began to realize that he was beginning to poison his own environment—physically and psychologically—because of an unprecedented surge in human population, made greater by the worldwide diffusion of twentieth-century medical technology.

The symptoms were visible in widespread malnutrition and famine in the developing world, in spreading air and water pollution in the developed countries and in unrest in the overcrowded urban centers of every continent. The source of the trouble was evident in population statistics.

In 1960, the world's population stood at three billion; this was a billion higher than it had been 35 years earlier. By the end of the decade, population had soared to 3.5 billion. It seems headed for a total of four billion by 1975, which would mean an increase of a billion in only fifteen years. The fifth billion of mankind will be added, at present growth rates, by the end of this new decade.

Although the signs of runaway population growth and its effects were already plain at the beginning of the Sixties, particularly in India and some of the Latin-American countries, there was little public concern about the problem. President Eisenhower declared in 1959 that he could "not imagine anything more emphatically a

subject that is not a proper political or governmental activity or function or responsibility."

By the decade's end, the climate had almost completely changed. President Nixon, in an unprecedented message to Congress last July, called for broad public action to meet the challenge of uncontrolled population growth. In the United Nations and many of its member countries there was also frank discussion of the population problem and a growing determination to prevent the human family from fouling its own nest by maggot-like multiplication.

The Sixties was a decade of awakening to the peril of unplanned human propagation. The Seventies must be a decade of action to limit the human family to a size compatible with the earth's limited resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dissatisfied Customer

One of the biggest white elephants in the Pentagon's zoo of horrors is the F-111 fighter-bomber, now estimated to have cost \$4 billion above the original \$3.3 billion projection.

The Australian government has just changed its mind about an order for the swing-wing planes, currently grounded in this country for the second time in three months because of a recent crash which may have been caused by a structural defect. This is merely the latest in a long series of disappointments involving this much-touted warplane.

Australia says it will not accept the planes until they are proved absolutely safe. Why didn't somebody at the Pentagon think of that?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nigerian Conflict

After the fall of Biafra, those who recognized the regime, those who supported it, will have a bad conscience because they bet on chaos and exploitation. . . . Biafra was spawned by Western imperialism to Balkanize Africa.

—From *Opinion* (Rabat).

Instead of a conflict between two separate political entities, the question now is whether the killing can be stopped and the food brought in, in a matter of days, or whether it will take weeks and months.

The most promising strategy of all would be if the federal army were to pause in its operations now that it has captured Owerri. This would allow for talks with what remains of the Biafran command to work out an agreed plan for an armistice and relief.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

Not only the Lagos regime but also the ruling circles in London and Moscow, which have added fuel to the war fire in Nigeria, must be held responsible for indescribable massacres committed by Nigerian troops.

It is most important that international opinion does not accept the power of violence but that it demands from the Gowon gov-

ernment a peaceful solution, and that Biafra be granted some form of autonomy.

—From *Expressen* (Stockholm).

Profit for Moscow

The only beneficiary from the Middle East situation is the Soviet Union, which will continue to strengthen its influence in this part of the world as long as the tension around Palestine is maintained and Moscow's aid remains "indispensable" to the Arabs. According to Washington, the Soviets not only rejected the latest American proposals regarding Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, they also negated some concessions they had previously made.

It is obvious that Washington's more unequivocal disinclination toward Israeli territorial annexations is partly dictated by concern for the remnants of American positions around Suez; the Nixon administration has been approached by certain economic interests but there is no conflict between American interests and U.S. efforts at bringing about an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Those interests would benefit from a genuine peace—while such a development would rob Moscow of the most effective vehicle for its Middle Eastern advance. It is this difference which no doubt constitutes the main hurdle at present.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 13, 1895
CONSTANTINOPLE—The most powerful opponent of Turkey is, undoubtedly, Russia, for centuries has cast a longing eye on Constantinople. This mother of end key to two continents, Russia at the present moment would find far greater resistance and would have greater difficulties to contend with than in any of its previous wars against Turkey. There is no doubt that the states of the Ottoman Empire are firm against Russian expansion of any sort in any direction.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 13, 1930
LONDON—Britain's bid for its old supremacy in the ship building world is shown in the substantial increase in the building returns issued by Lloyd's for the quarter ending Dec. 31 last. At that date the tonnage building in the United Kingdom was 2,994,249 tons, an increase of 177,000 tons as compared with September and 1,014,000 tons more than the work in hand twelve months ago. And what is equally as important, Britain is now far ahead in world ship building.



Representation Without Taxation

Mitchell and Oil Prices

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The hard political fact that President Nixon has no intention of radically driving down consumer oil prices became clear last month when Attorney General John N. Mitchell put in a surprising—and highly significant—appearance at one of the last meetings of the presidential task force on oil imports.

Mitchell is not a member of the task force and had not attended previous meetings, even as an observer. But his representative at the meetings—Richard W. McLaren, Assistant Attorney General for anti-trust—had strongly made his presence felt. An old-fashioned Republican trust-buster in the Teddy Roosevelt tradition, McLaren vehemently opposed oil import quotas on principle. Any oil industry subsidy, he reasoned, should come directly from the Treasury, not indirectly from the consumer's pocket.

Outraged by McLaren and fearful that the task force would recommend dramatically increased imports (and hence lower prices), oil moguls appealed to McLaren's boss, Mitchell. The result was Mitchell's surprise appearance at the early December task force meeting.

Mitchell, the cabinet's strong and silent man, was characteristically laconic. In contrast to McLaren's boldness, Mitchell urged extreme caution. "Don't put the President in the box," he said cryptically.

Mitchell carefully did not press specific recommendations on the task force. But to a man, those present put this interpretation on his remarks: Don't go overboard on a radical oil import policy that would force Mr. Nixon either to repudiate his own task force or alienate his longtime political supporters in the oil industry. Nor was there much doubt that Mitchell's brief appearance had undercut all chance that Mr. Task force chairman, Secretary of Labor George Shultz, could push through a proconsumer recommendation.

Soon thereafter, the task force sent the White House a still secret report now awaiting presidential approval. By admitting slightly higher oil imports, the report is not everything oil producers anticipated when they generously supported Mr. Nixon for President. The two most vigorous oil partisans on the task force, Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel and Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, have actually sent dissenting reports to the White House.

Nevertheless, oil lobbyists can breathe a sigh of relief, considering their apprehensions of last summer. At that time, the most political professional staff of the task force talked about junking the present quota system in favor of a low tariff to reduce oil prices drastically. Staff economists then contemplated imports large enough to reduce the present domestic price of \$3.30 a barrel (at the South Louisiana wellhead) to \$1.80-\$2.00.

That would require so thorough a restructuring of the U.S. oil industry (including elimination of inefficient small producers) that a more politically salable proposal was needed. Consequently, the task force staff came up with a "compromise" tariff pegged to result in a \$2.50 a barrel price.

But even that was not enough. Mitchell, in fact, some analysts think the proposed tariff level may actually stimulate higher oil prices by effectively barring imports.

None of this can be separated from grand political strategy. The \$2.50-a-barrel price urged by Shultz

would bring down retail heating oil prices by a half-cent a gallon, saving \$20 million a year for New England consumers alone. But big oil, irritated by Mr. Nixon's lack of zeal for the oil depletion allowance and consequently loath to be as generous with campaign funds this year, would have been furious.

Accordingly, the Nixon administration's apparent decision to end its massive oil import study with minor changes—a mountain hearing for a money-is-implicit gleam of the "increasingly Democratic Northeast and a reward for the increasingly Republican Southwest. As such, it bears the mastercraftsmanship of John Mitchell, once again showing his pervasive influence in this administration.

The Collapsing Schools

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The Deep South is getting the headlines, at the moment. But the dreadful fact is that in all sorts of communities, all over the United States, the system of public education is in danger of collapse.

The high schools are the main trouble centers, and the trouble goes far beyond the schools' all too frequent failure to teach Johnny to read. A terrifying increase in hard drug use and an equally terrifying increase in violence in the schools are now the principal threats.

The able new U.S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. James Allen, is in fact the author of the grim warning above-quoted. Rightly or wrongly, Commissioner Allen has been defying the useful modern rule, "Never turn over a stone, for you always find a scorpion." In other words, he has been trying to discover the real facts, and the facts that he has discovered to date are downright hair-raising.

For example, "It is a good guess that hard drugs are being regularly used in at least half the center city high schools, and in anywhere from 20 to 30 percent of the suburban high schools. And I'm not talking about pot, either. I mean heroin, mainly."

Chosen for Youth

The speaker, here, was Toby Moffett, the impressive young man Dr. Allen picked to head his newly established Office of Students and Youth. All Moffett's small staff have been chosen for their youth, and he is a used university students as volunteers, "so we can all talk to the kids."

Since September, Moffett and these other young men have been criss-crossing the country. They have concentrated, to date, on the Northeast, in the big Northern industrial states like Illinois, and on the West Coast states. So the sample, as Moffett was careful to point out, is by no means complete as yet.

"But wherever we've been," he added, "we've found the problem was obviously much worse than anyone had supposed. People just don't want to believe it's there. Take Newton, Mass. It's a prosperous, respectable little town; but in their high school, boys and girls were regularly shooting heroin in the toilets, and everyone in the school knew about it."

"So some of the sensible high school students got together a group to tackle the drug problem, including giving treatment to kids who were hooked. But when they

tried to tell the town's civic organizations that there really was a drug problem, they damn near got stones thrown at them at first. Overall, I'd say 50 percent of the center city high schools and 20 to 30 percent of the suburban schools is quite conservative."

Shooting heroin as a fairly widespread school day diversion seems quite enough to worry about. Yet violence in the high schools now appears to be every bit as widespread. Tragically, too, it is most common in integrated high schools, where white prejudice and black militancy can make a fearfully explosive mixture.

To gather data on violence in the schools, Dr. Allen's staff use a newspaper clipping service. That means, of course, that they see no more than the very tip of the iceberg. School violence rarely, if ever, gets into the papers unless someone is killed, or the schools actually have to be closed, or the police have to be called in on a big scale.

Police Patrols

In New York City, indeed, there are at least two major high schools that are now under almost continuous siege, with a score or more policemen rather regularly pounding the corridors. Yet this appalling situation has only received the most sporadic and obscure attention from the New York newspapers. Remembering that, consider this report to Commissioner Allen for the month of December:

"Chicago schools bore the brunt of walkouts and demonstrations in the month of December, 1969. Violence hit nine schools with numerous clashes between black and white students. Approximately 14 persons were arrested."

At Flower Vocational School for Girls, police used a chemical spray to break up a disorder begun in the lunchroom. At Gage Park High, victims of racial violence in October, five boys were arrested during racial fighting which began in classrooms.

And so the list continues, to complete the grisly Chicago story, and to go on to Philadelphia, Atlanta, St. Louis and other communities. The truth is that the major current ailments of American society are now spilling over into the schoolrooms in a quite novel way.

Letters

Happy 1970

The departed decade of the '60s is being summarized in various ways, but for the United States it may be recorded as the period when Americans, both individually and collectively, finally gave up all hope that things are ever going to get very much better.

For during the 60s The Sermon on the Mount had to give way to "The Naked Ape" as an estimate of man's moral and behavioral potential.

The decade began with unusual brave talk but has closed without a single important utopian philosopher on the boards anywhere. Only ten short years ago we were stimulated and challenged by "New Frontiers." Alas, they all turned out to be swamps.

And what about "The Great Society"? By the end of the 60s, that has come to sound almost as silly as Mayor Lindsay's promise to turn New York into "Fun City." Midway through the decade Martin Luther King had a dream of total racial integration, but at the close of it the strongest movement on the part of its beneficiaries is towards an arrogant and privileged re-segregation.

Only yesterday we declared war on poverty, but by now a great many citizens have decided that poverty is a lot less trouble than any feasible alternative. There were to have been "safe streets" are this time, but J. Edgar Hoover's New Year's message admits that violent crime will get worse before it gets better.

Only one short generation ago the American people were outraged by a German civilization that did not discover and prevent the exterminations. But in 1969 these same Americans learned from widely publicized voluntary confessions that their own sons were capable of "final solutions" to the Gook problem.

But if the sad and dispirited days that have closed the decade need a single symbol, perhaps it is to be found in the President's plan to keep the Vietnam war going into the 22d century and the fact that 77 percent of the citizens polled agreed with it. Happy 1970s everybody.

CYRIL H.B. DILLING.

Monaco.

Press Bias?

Vice-President Agnew and other administration spokesmen have recently complained about the news media editorializing where news was expected, for which Agnew, at least, was mocked and flayed by these very news media.

Your newspaper provided an example of what the officials were talking about.

Under the headline "Hand, Dec. 13 (Delayed) NYT," you printed a piece by Fox Butterfield in the headline space of your front page, with the title: "Hand Found Confident, Inured to Hardship."

What followed was a political opinion column, definitely editorial in nature. It patently was not "news," delayed or not. The first two paragraphs were "feature" news current Hand, as were paragraphs six and seven.

The rest of the article was mostly filled with quotes from Communist party officials cited into the text as "North Vietnamese opinion."

"Our situation is easy to understand," explained the North Vietnamese People's Army liaison officer. "We will never give up until we are free."

Butterfield doesn't clarify that man's statement, but readers could wonder just what is threatening North Vietnam and whether the freedom the man wants is not just possibly the freedom to conquer South Vietnam.

"We have always wanted to end the war," Mr. Tho said in the ornate reception room of the Foreign Ministry's guest house. Mr. Tho is named as a member of the Politburo of the Lao Dong, or Communist party.

We don't really expect Mr. Butterfield to ask Mr. Tho about stepped up troop infiltrations down the Ho Chi Minh trail in light of such a statement, but Butterfield apparently got the word anyway.

Few of the 150,000 men who travel south (sic) every year ever come back," he told us. But he may not matter. There are many young men in Hanoi who are not in uniform," he says. "People here do not seem to measure things in a material way."

And Mr. Butterfield was able to ascertain this last philosophical reality on the North Vietnamese

soul in eight days time, despite the fact that "foreign diplomats in Hanoi," he says (and presumably himself), "have only limited contact with the cautious Vietnamese."

Good luck to Fox Butterfield in his career, but the Trib really let us down when it placed his piece over the news writing of real journalists on the same front page.

Agnew ain't as dumb as people say he looks, perhaps...

MATTHEW CARNETT.

Paris.

'Gunboat Affair'

Your exuberance over the "Gunboat Affair" (Jan. 3-4) should be more thought-provoking than the affair itself. The fact that the editorialist has gone out of his mind in ecstasy and bias, rather than interpret the news in a more sensible manner, is simply lamentable.

Your description of the gunboats as a "high-protein food" for the "patient," who is presumably Israel, is a bit too much by any stretch of the imagination. You fail to take into account that the so-called patient is a very dangerous and intransigent type who is hoarding the occupation of lands from three neighboring countries. If one has to carry your simile to its logical conclusion, it should be pointed out that this patient is a mental case who must be deprived of all proteins and vitamins that enable him to defy the UN and its committees on human rights.

It is a grim fact indeed that the four big powers have been trying in vain for the last two years to persuade Israel to withdraw from the occupied lands of three Arab countries in accordance with the UN Security Council's resolution of Nov. 22, 1947. Israel has made no use of international law and the territorial integrity of nations and has gone on annexing cities and making settlements in the occupied lands. Dealing of collective punishment to the Arabs of Gaza, Jerusalem, Hebron and Nablus and the demolishing of homes of thousands of Arabs has gone unnoticed by the Western press.

The Western press for Israel, no matter what the excuse, has made a mockery of all of its professed ideals.

It must be admitted that the cynicism displayed by both Israel and France in the gunboat affair is shocking, to say the least. Apart from the international moral issue at stake, it is never amusing for a big power to play the Joker in such a highly inflammable situation.

France, who could retrieve the boats if it so wanted, sounded funny making hissing sounds of protest and making a few gestures of indignation which can convince no body.

IBRAHIM ABU NAB.

Doha, Qatar.

Will of the People?

Re the letter of Vernon Bishop in reply to mine.

U.S. foreign policy is not the will of the American people. They voted for peace twice and got war. Many bad governments are creations of the State Department (e.g., Guatemala, Iran, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Greece). All parties in Chile attacked the CIA for interfering in their last election.

U.S. policy sends an ambassador to dictators in Greece but none to democratic Sweden. Is this the will of the American people? One doubts it.

DAVID MANDEL.

Perth Amboy, N.J.

Author's Conjecture

Glad to see the Herald Tribune maintaining a policy of responsible journalism; like a front-page book-review-cum-news-item of Jack Kennedy, which attempts to exonerate Sen. Kennedy of a part in the death of Miss Kopechne. The article indicates that the main arguments of author Olsen are based entirely on conjecture (Jan. 3-4).

Also, contrary to the statement in an article in the same issue, "New Theory of Universe Says It Is Created Continuously," I do not believe that anyone has yet succeeded in making (the way lengths of) infra-red rays shorter than the visible rays.

JOEL POTASZNIK.

Liege.

Army Censorship

The Army's censorship of the GIs' news in Vietnam: Isn't that what we are fighting against?

MICHAEL DUNN.

Copenhagen.

Subscription	12 mos	6 mos	3 mos	12 mos	6 mos	3 mos
Algeria (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Algeria (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
Argentina (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Australia (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Australia (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
Belgium (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Belgium (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
Canada (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Canada (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
France (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
France (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
Germany (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Germany (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
Greece (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Greece (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
India (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
India (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
Italy (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Italy (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
Japan (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Japan (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
South Africa (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
South Africa (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
Sweden (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Sweden (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
Switzerland (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Switzerland (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
Taiwan (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
Taiwan (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
U.S.A. (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
U.S.A. (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	72.00	36.00	18.00	72.00	36.00	18.00
U.S.S.R. (sea)	60.00	30.00	15.00	60.00	30.00	15.0

Court Is Told Briton, Arabs Plotted to Blow Up El Al Jet

BRACKENHILL, England, Jan. 12 (UPI)—An apparent Egyptian agent known by the code name of "Omar Sharif" was charged today with plotting to blow up an El Al airliner, a court was told today.

The retired captain, Trevor Owen Williams, 40, went on trial today charged with illegal possession of 115 ounces of gelignite, two detonators and a timing device.

Prosecutor Peter Barnes alleged that Capt. Williams and an "unwilling accomplice," Ronald Hannan, had contacted a military attaché at the Egyptian Embassy in London. The date was not cited.

Says 5 Plans Disclosed

Capt. Williams first said he wanted to contact el Fatah, the Arab guerrilla movement, but the military attaché said it would be best for Capt. Williams to go to Egypt, said Mr. Barnes. He said Capt. Williams and Mr. Hannan were met in Cairo by a man who

escorted them to Shepherd's Hotel and later met them at his office. Mr. Barnes alleged that Capt. Williams and the man discussed five projects, given letters from the alphabet from "A" to "E." Project "E" was for the destruction of an El Al Boeing-707 that stopped once a week at London airport.

They agreed on a price for this of \$30,000 and understood this was to show good faith "so they could then go on to other massive projects," Mr. Barnes said.

In It Together

Mr. Hannan at this time told Capt. Williams he wanted to be left out of the deal, but Capt. Williams told him they were "well in it together" and he could not get out, the prosecutor said.

Capt. Williams and Mr. Hannan then were contacted and told to go to Amman and there they met a man they understood to be a top-level agent, Mr. Barnes said.

The agent gave his name as Omar Sharif—not the well-known bridge player and film star—and told them it had been decided to go ahead with the Boeing-707 scheme, Mr. Barnes said.

"There was further talk about other projects and mention of other payments of \$2 million (\$4.8 million)," Mr. Barnes said.

"At a subsequent meeting 'Omar Sharif' brought along some plastic explosives, a timing device, two detonators, a test lamp, two metal plates and proceeded to give Hannan and Williams an hour's tuition on the use and how to fix the device to an airplane," Mr. Barnes said.

When they returned to London, Mr. Hannan took advantage of a court appearance Capt. Williams had to make and went to the police with details of the alleged projects.

1st Trip Out of Jail For War Criminal

ROME, Jan. 12 (UPI)—A former Nazi SS major convicted of ordering one of the bloodiest crimes of World War II in Italy is outside jail for the first time in 20 years.

Ex-major Walter Reder was held in the Cello Military Hospital after examination today for an ulcer, of which an X-ray showed no trace. The supposed ulcer developed after his 1967 plea for forgiveness was turned down by the town whose citizens he ordered slaughtered. His trip here in a police-escorted ambulance was his first taste of the outside world since he was committed to the Gorka military jail at Naples 20 years ago.

Reder was found guilty of ordering his troops to kill 1,230 men, women and children in the Italian town of Marzabotto in a 1944 reprisal against partisan attacks.

Israeli Jets Raid Targets on Canal

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—Israel jets attacked Egyptian military targets in the northern sector of the Suez Canal for 30 minutes today, a military spokesman announced here.

He said all Israeli planes returned safely from the raid.

Meanwhile, the spokesman said, an Israeli taxi driver was killed today when his car struck an explosive charge in the Gaza Strip. Three Arabs were injured.

The spokesman said the taxi hit an explosive charge planted on a road north of the Arab refugee camp of Jebeljiya.

Rainstorm Kills 3 In South Spain

MADRID, Jan. 12 (AP)—At least three people have died as a result of torrential rains which have been falling for nearly a week, flooding vast amounts of land in central and southern Spain.

The three died when their house in Malaga province caved in. The Guadalquivir River rose 13 feet over its normal level in Seville.

From Portugal, Reuters reported that there was widespread flooding near Lisbon and along the upper reaches of the Tagus River today after a weekend of torrential rain. At Seville, on the upper Tagus, officials reported the river waters had risen to nearly 58 feet—the highest level since the beginning of this century.

U.S. Lodges No Protest Over Mirages

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The United States did not express the "least discontent" when Ambassador Gerard Shriver discussed the French sale of some 50 Mirage jets to Libya, with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann yesterday, informed sources said today.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said today that "we have not protested the French deal." He said he would stand on last week's statement that the United States was seeking information, but was not "concerned" with the deal.

Mr. Shriver was called in by Mr. Schumann to discuss the collapse of the Libyan government yesterday, but French sources confirmed that they also brought up Libya. U.S. sources had expressed their surprise at the extent of the arms sale after receiving French assurances last week that reports of 50 Mirages were exaggerated.

Questioned about the reliability of these French assurances last week, Mr. McCloskey skirted the question today. "Let's wait and find out what time-frame is involved in the Mirage deliveries," he said.

Delivery Schedule

By delivering only 15 Mirages next year and the remainder over a "long period of time," the French have hoped to de-emphasize the fact that 40 planes are involved. One French source, however, said: "The planes will be delivered as fast as Damascus can make them."

The Damascus company can turn out eight to 10 Mirages per month, but it takes over a year to tool up for an export. Independent sources said today that the French would use planes that would have gone to the French Air Force to meet the first part of the Libyan order.

It appears that neither France nor the United States wants anything to come up that could mar President Georges Pompidou's trip to America next month.

The French have now unofficially denied that they would be "taking over" Wheelis Air Force Base when the Americans vacate it, but have indicated that French technicians would be sent there eventually to help train Libyan pilots and maintain the planes.

Reports on Mirages

Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry today denied two reports in the French press that France was working on Mirage deals with Iraq and Algeria. Le Figaro reported that an Iraqi delegation had arrived here to negotiate the purchase of 50 Mirages. This week's Nouvel Observateur said that Algerians are interested in the planes.

Both the Iraqi Embassy and the Defense Ministry denied the Figaro reports, and the ministry denied the Algerian rumors. Both Iraq and Algeria are now flying Russian-made MIG aircraft.

Tomorrow, Mr. Schumann goes before the Gaullist party political bureau to explain the French Mirage sale to Libya. One Gaullist deputy, Alexandre Sangumet, has charged that the Libyans could use the planes to reach the Algerian front fighting against rebel troops in the northern part of Libya's southern neighbor, Chad.



MONUMENTAL EXAGGERATION—Stonecarver Constantine Seferis gives the finishing touches to three stone grotesques which will adorn the Washington National Cathedral, under construction since 1907. His stonework art includes the heads of, from left: Albert Schweitzer, Eleanor Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle.

Bonn Labor Relaxes Moscow Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

particularly the British Trades Union Congress, supported it. The split led to accession by the TUC and other national labor centers from the world federation and formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Among the ICFU founding members was the DGB in Western Germany.

A "cold war" between the Communist WFTU and the ICFU raged on every continent, as each organization vied for affiliates, particularly in the ex-colonial world. For some years it was a losing battle for the WFTU. Virtually all of its non-Communist affiliates deserted the WFTU but, most importantly, the Chinese labor federation following the Sino-Soviet split.

Arm of Politburo

The linchpin of the world Communist labor front is the Soviet trade union center, as much an arm of the Politburo as is the Soviet secret police. In fact, the present head of the Soviet labor unions is Alexander Sholepin, who before his appointment as head of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions was head of the Soviet secret police.

It was with Mr. Sholepin that Helmut Vetter, chairman of the DGB Executive Board, and other German labor leaders held a series of fateful meetings in Moscow last month. These sessions followed the eighth DGB congress in May, 1968, which, as Mr. Vetter described it, "decided to reshape relations with U.S.S.R. trade unions."

Although the Czech invasion and the Brezhnev doctrine of "limited sovereignty" for Communist satellites interrupted the development of Russo-German labor contacts, Mr. Vetter said in a broadcast over Radio Moscow Dec. 8 that "the German trade unions became convinced that this dead end must be overcome."

In fact Mr. Vetter said during his broadcast that "without friendship with the Soviet trade unions, peace in Europe and throughout the world cannot be insured." He also said that exchanges of labor delegations between West Germany and Russia would lead "to a constant deepening and improvement of these contacts." The official DGB organ, Welt der Arbeit, for Dec. 12 headlined the Sholepin-Vetter conversations as heralding "the end of the Ice Age."

A 'Rapallo' Policy

What endows this rhetoric with enormous significance for Western diplomacy is that the DGB's relationship to the Brandt government, which quite clearly is pursuing a Social Democratic "Rapallo" policy just as conservative pro-war German governments did vis-à-vis Bolshevik Russia in the 1920s, is even closer today than it ever was. In other words, the DGB, because of its putatively independent status, has taken a position somewhat in advance of the Social Democratic government to which it is attached.

Thus the DGB's informal support of the Communist WFTU-proposed "peace and security" conference even though the ICFU, to which the DGB belongs, opposes it. The WFTU seeks such a conference to re-create the defunct East-West labor front. The DGB goes along with it because it sees in such a conference a way of forcing the Russians to accept West Berlin's legal existence, a weakening of Soviet ties with Ulbricht's East Germany and the possibility of Bonn initiating profitable trade and political relations with East Europe.

The DGB Executive Board at its meeting last Tuesday approved a joint session for next Wednesday with Polish trade unions to explore possible bilateral activities.

For the Soviet Union, the advantage of its détente policy toward Bonn is to abort any development of serious economic or political relations between Bonn and China, something which the Soviet press has discussed at length.

Greek AF Plane Hits Peak, 23 Die

ATHENS, Jan. 12 (AP)—A

Greek Air Force DC-3 carrying paratroopers for a training drop northwest of Athens slammed into a 6,623-foot-high Mount Kithairon in heavy fog today, killing 23 and seriously injuring four others. The four survivors were thrown clear of the plane. An air force spokesman said the four paratroopers were expected to live.

U.S. Calls for World Action To Halt Abuse of Mind Drugs

GENEVA, Jan. 12 (AP)—The United States called for bold new international action to stem the world-wide abuse of mind-destroying psychotropic drugs, spreading quickly among the youth of the richer countries.

John E. Ingersoll, director of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, told the extraordinary meeting of the UN Narcotics Commission there is no more critical domestic problem in the United States than that of drug abuse, and other countries have similar difficulties.

"Statistics virtually cry out for a major international effort to combat growing supplies of drugs bound for illicit trade... we need bold new initiatives if we are to contain the growing menace... in the absence of such a united effort, solution will be impossible," Mr. Ingersoll added.

He was addressing the opening meeting of the three-week emergency conference of the 24-nation commission convened to discuss a draft protocol for international control of psychotropic substances.

These are mainly amphetamines (stimulants) and barbiturates (tranquilizers), both affecting the mind with long use and in heavy doses, and the hallucinogens, in particular LSD with its mind-destroying effect.

Most of these substances, synthetic chemicals not derived from the traditional narcotics opium, cannabis and cocaine, are pep pills, sleeping pills and other tranquilizers, and slurring drugs, with little therapeutic use. All in all there are some 8,000 such drugs relatively easy to obtain.

Following recommendations made by the World Health Organization, the commission recommends that more than 80 of these drugs be put under stringent international controls.

The draft protocol aims in particular at LSD and several groups of amphetamines which—dissolved in water and injected intravenously—are more dangerous and harmful than heroin and other "hard" narcotics. Users are hopelessly addicted. The mind-destroying effect works more rapidly, and even slight overdoses can lead to death.

The draft treaty proposes that production, sale, and trade of these psychotropic drugs be put under control and recommends heavy punishment (imprisonment) for offenders.

W. Indian Island Seeking Independence

ST. JOHN'S, Antigua, Jan. 12 (Reuters)—The people of the West Indian island of Barbuda have sent a second petition to Britain's Queen Elizabeth seeking independence from Antigua, it was disclosed here.

Barbuda, with an area of 62 square miles and a population of about 1,150 is a dependency of Antigua, about 30 miles to the south in the Leeward Islands group.

Mr. McChesney George, Barbuda's member in Antigua's House of Representatives, said the petition was sent to the queen last week. The island has been seeking independence since 1967.

Tories Favored, 4-7, in Next U.K. General Election

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Conservative party was a 4-to-7 favorite to win the next British general elections today with two top bookmakers.

Both William Hill and Ladbrokes quoted those odds on the Conservatives to unseat the Labor government when elections come. The Labor government was quoted at even money.

The two betting firms were not so unanimous on the date of the elections, which must be held by April, 1971. Hill quoted 4-1 odds against an October election and 5-1 for May. Ladbrokes, a bit more convinced the elections will come in October, quoted 5-2, with 3-1 for May.

After a speech Saturday by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, some political observers have been expecting an early election call.

8,000 Strikers Return To Spanish Coal Mines

OVIEDO, Spain, Jan. 12 (AP)—Two thirds of the 12,000 striking coal miners of this northwestern Spanish province returned to their jobs today, labor sources reported.

Most of those who returned had been temporarily suspended by the government-run Hnososa Company because of the stoppage which began around Christmas. The strike reportedly began in protest over a low Christmas bonus.

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5,000 British Teachers Strike; 150,000 Children Miss School

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—British school teachers campaigning for a \$10 million pay hike today launched the biggest educational strike in a century.

Five thousand teachers in 343 schools scattered throughout England and Wales stayed home, giving 150,000 children a holiday.

The National Union of Teachers planned to keep the teachers out of the classrooms for two weeks and unofficial reports said similar strikes would be staged in other schools and other teachers beginning Jan. 13.

The teachers want \$126 (\$324) a year pay hike for each of the 330,000 teachers in England and Wales, a salary award of \$44 million (\$114 million).

In Wales, the National Association of School Masters backed the teachers with plans for a week-long strike at 150 schools. The strike, which begins Wednesday, involves

about 500 association members.

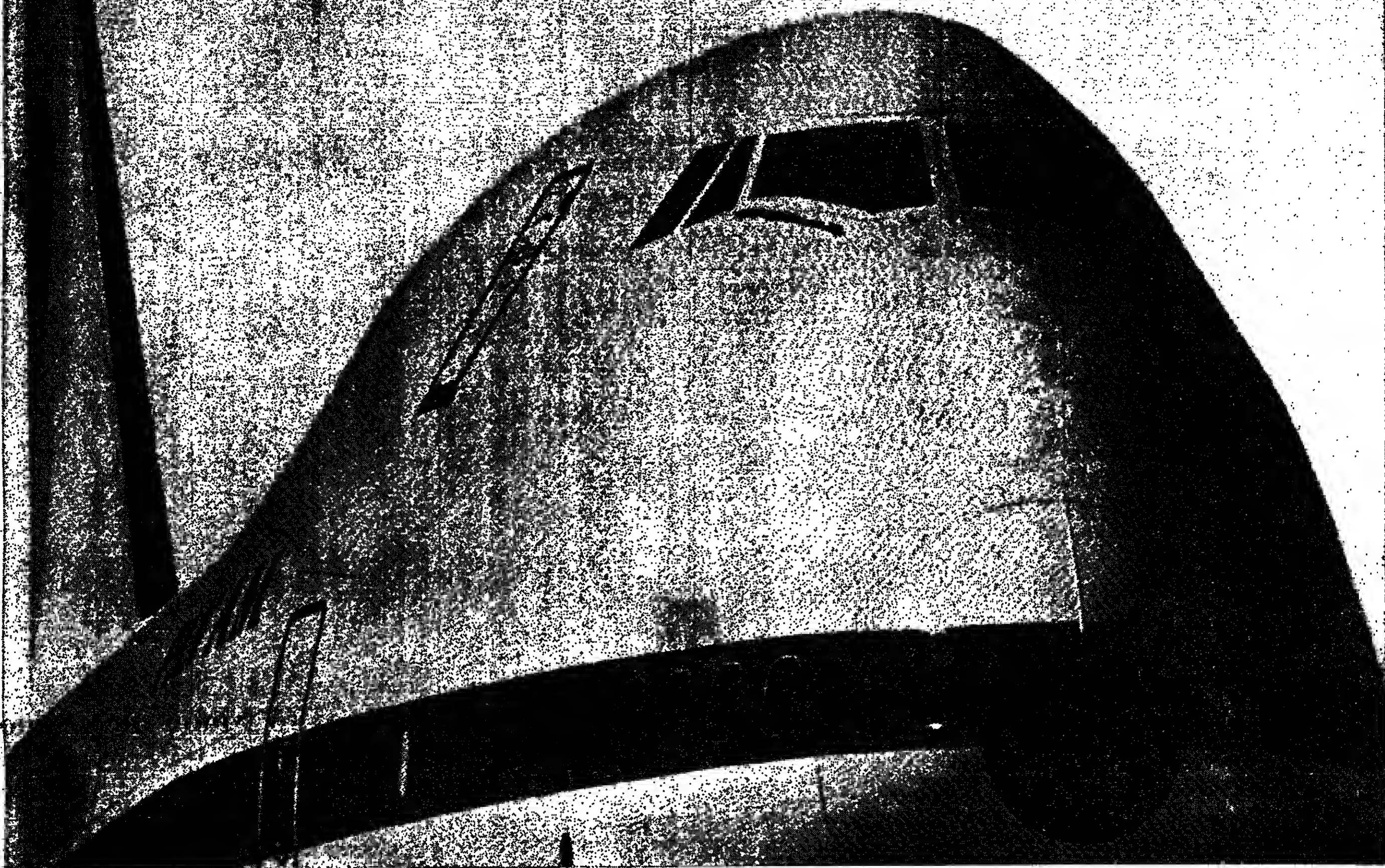
Greater London had 62 closed schools with 25,000 idle students.

Teachers have been staging one-day and half-day strikes since November when they were offered a 250 (\$190) annual pay increase. Four thousand teachers and 500 school masters staged a two-week walkout.

Last Monday negotiations broke down when a teachers' panel turned down a \$27.5 million (\$65 million) offer and refused arbitration. The refusal of an offer that amounted to a 5 percent pay increase ran against the government's attempt to keep public expenditure under tight rein to combat inflation.

Government spokesmen have warned that big wage increases might endanger Britain's foreign trade, which showed a surplus in November for the first time in years.

Pan Am's 747:



Big news for shippers, too.

Starting January 22, from London to New York, the new Pan Am® 747 will carry 362 passengers and their luggage. This is big news all right.

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Plenty. Even fully loaded with passengers and their baggage, a 747 can carry 40,000 lbs. of freight. And since Pan Am has ordered 33 new 747's, this will more than double the capacity of our present fleet of All-Cargo 707 Jet Freighters. That's more than twice the total capacity of the largest all-cargo-carrying airline! Among other things, it means we can just about guarantee the space you need, when you need it.

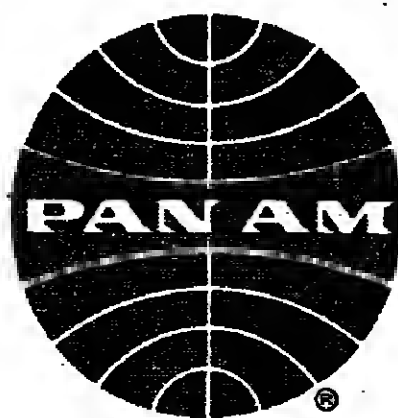
And something else: the vast size of the cargo area gives new impetus to the containerization concept—and this is the direction in which air freight is headed, make no mistake about it.

The 747 holds 14 cargo containers—the strongest ever made. Each has a capacity of 160 cubic feet. A shipper can load the units at his own premises and the unit stays secure all the way to final destination. And one flat point-to-point charge applies, even though the container may be loaded with several different commodities. (This can mean a savings of up to 30% over general cargo rates!)

If you want the full story, talk to your Pan Am Cargo Agent or Freight Forwarder. Or call us directly.

The fact is, the 747 offers great new opportunities for shippers. Not just because it's so big. But because it's so far ahead.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 12. — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today: New York: 10000.

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2 1/2 red bush	11.85%	81.85%
Wheat 2 1/2 hard a.l.f. bu	12.35%	1.01%
Oats 2 1/2 white bu	1.03%	1.91%
Oats 2 1/2 white bu ....	.86%	.40%
Oats 2 1/2 Western a.l.f. bu	1.83%	1.91%
Onions Acra. lb ....	.20%	.44%
Coffee 4 Santos lb ....	.31%	.37%
TEXTILES		
Pricholson 64-58 204 oz	.16%	.16%
METALS		
Steel 36-40 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	90.00	90.00
Steel 36-40 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	86.40	83.58
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	69.40	77.38
Lead spot lb ....	.14%	1.8%
Copper elec lb ....	.14%	1.8%
Copper elec lb	59.54%	1.6%
Zinc, E. B. 1 lb. beat. lb	.15%	.14
Galv. NY or spec.	1.81	2.00

Foreign Stock Indexes

	1979			
	Est.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam ..	126.7	125.8	125.8	122.3
Brussels ...	92.61	92.42	92.61	61.73
Frankfurt ...	164.70	166.36	169.16	160.25
London 30 ..	412.9	408.5	415.3	405.0
London 500 ..	160.36	159.78	160.24	157.71
Milan	69.88	70.55	70.56	66.24
Paris	102.1	102.2	102.8	101.1
Sydney	648.67	652.61	663.48	643.61
Tokyo (a) ..	178.90	179.96	182.63	175.13
Tokyo (o) ..	234.24	2379.08	2406.22	2363.68
Zurich	348.1	350.7	355.8	350.4

Market Summary

Sep	2.45%	2.50%	2.45%	3.50%	2.40	JAN. 12, 1970 Most Actives—New York
Nov	2.44%	2.45%	2.44%	2.45%	2.44½	

SOYBEAN OIL					Vols. Cons.	
Mar	9.70	9.46	9.68	5.24	279,000	14
Apr	9.21	9.47	9.21	9.45	284,000	28
May	9.31	9.58	9.21	9.31	129,700	200
Jun	9.41	9.41	9.41	9.41	160,000	750
Aug	9.39	9.59	9.43	9.59	91,100	70
Oct	9.62	9.62	9.62	9.62	75,700	74
Nov	9.58	9.58	9.58	9.58	100,000	100
Dec	9.18	9.30	9.18	9.20	333,100	111
SOYBEAN MEAL						
Mar	30.25	30.00	30.25	30.43	55,000	44
Apr	30.35	30.59	30.59	30.43	55,000	79
May	30.75	32.00	32.00	32.43	53,800	75
Jun	30.75	32.00	32.00	32.43	55,000	75
Aug	30.75	32.00	32.00	32.43	55,000	75
Oct	30.75	32.00	32.00	32.43	55,000	75
Nov	30.75	32.00	32.00	32.43	55,000	75
Dec	30.75	32.00	32.00	32.43	55,000	75
CHOICE STEERS						
Mar	26.47	26.45	26.47	26.45	26.45	26.45
Apr	26.30	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
May	26.30	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
Jun	26.30	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
Aug	26.30	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
Oct	26.30	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
Nov	26.30	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
Dec	26.30	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
ICED BROTHERS						
Mar	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25
Apr	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25
May	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25
Jun	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25
Aug	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25
Oct	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25
Nov	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25
Dec	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25	27.25
SILVER						
Mar	1.55.00	1.47.50	1.48.75	1.47.50	1.46.25	1.46.25
Apr	1.55.00	1.47.50	1.48.75	1.47.50	1.46.25	1.46.25
May	1.48.50	1.47.00	1.46.50	1.47.00	1.47.00	1.47.00
Jun	1.52.00	1.48.00	1.48.00	1.48.00	1.48.00	1.48.00
Aug	1.46.00	1.46.00	1.46.00	1.46.00	1.46.00	1.46.00
Oct	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00
Nov	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00
Dec	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00	1.49.00
WHEAT						
Mar	2.87.00	2.16.00	2.04.00	2.01.00	2.07.00	2.07.00

N.Y. Highs and Lows

.... NEW HIGHS-14.

Avon Prod	McIntyre Al
Bank of NY	Morgan M
Disney	Pfizer Cha
Echlin Mfg	Plan Resrch
Edgemoor	Rockwell W
Hestiblon	Tucson GE
Int'l Sav Fra	UARCO

.... NEW LOWS-34.

Addresslog	Grant pt
Allen Ltd	Heck Inc
Bush Univ	Int Rand
Callagh Mng	Int Ind pr
Carroll Co	Litton mcof
Cen Trac	Litton pcof
Ctr Milling	Litton of S
Chas. J. W	Litton Inc
Coal Indust	McClelln Trk
Cont Steel	Ogden Corp
Cramer Co	Orion Hous
Curtis Hem	Rehrt Haas
Davitt Hud	Sad Wid Air
Diephome	Southin Inc
Evens Rd	US Freight
Glen Elec	

Dow Jones Average

	Open	High	Low	Close
Ind	795.54	799.25	785.30	790.52
Trn	117.64	118.26	117.40	117.81
UTN	111.96	112.57	111.80	111.87
Stk	263.31	264.48	259.84	261.58

Standard & Poor's			
	High	Low	Close
5 Industrials	102.01	100.48	100.93
5 Railroads	38.14	37.28	37.67
5 UTILITIES	51.28	50.46	50.85
5 Stocks	72.57	71.20	71.70

Odd-Lot Trading in N

	Share	Buy	Sell	%
Jan. 8	377,917	392,156		
Feb. 8	388,963	388,203		
Mar. 8	558,285	450,217		
Apr. 8	704,188	488,421		
May 8	474,372	411,511		

* These totals are included in share figures.


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(Continued on page 1)

Bankers Spike Plans for 'Gold Pool'

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Despite a series of several European banks over the skidding price of gold in the world's free market, plans to establish a floor have been at least temporarily shelved because of strong opposition by the United States.

William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, headed the U.S. position. To a regularly scheduled bankers' meeting here where the center of discussion was the "gold pool" arrangement in which central banks would agree to sell gold to stabilize the price, Mr. Martin said the U.S. position was to oppose the plan.

The gold price on the London market has been below the \$340 level since last Thursday and closed at \$340.75.

Some Bank Down

The idea of central bank intervention to hold the market price at \$340 was shot down by the United States as politically unacceptable, rather than risk a confrontation with the European central banks.

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Russian Reports on Trade in '69;

Stresses Possibilities in West

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (AP)—Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev reported a 1969 trade turnover of 12 billion rubles (\$14.43 billion) between the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

He said East Germany remained Russia's biggest trading partner, followed in order by Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

His report, carried by the Communist party magazine, Ogoniok, over the weekend, did not list the total volume of foreign trade conducted by the Soviet Union.

But it noted trade turnover with developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America "had exceeded 3 billion rubles" (\$3.2 billion) and that with developed capitalist countries accounted for "a fifth of our foreign trade."

Stressing Soviet desire to expand trade with the West, Mr. Patolichev said: "We are convinced that differences in social system are not an obstacle for the development of economic, scientific and technical ties. We strive to deepen our trade and economic relations with the developed capitalist countries."

Problems in Attracting Funds**Higher Interest Rates Urged in Soviet Bloc**

By Harry Schwartz

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—

The pressure for higher interest rates has spread to the Communist world where once low interest rates or no interest charge at all were ideological fundamentals.

The recent call for higher interest rates in financial dealings among Communist nations was voiced in an article by the Communist world's leading international banker, K. Nazarkin, in the current issue of Vneshebank, the official organ of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Mr. Nazarkin is chief executive of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, the inter-governmental central bank of the Soviet bloc's Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation (Comecon).

He calls for raising the rates of interest paid to the CMEA member states for their balances in that bank. To provide the funds for this, he asks that interest rates charged CMEA borrowers be raised correspondingly.

In particular, he calls for charging interest on those loans—nearly half of its total credit extension—for which no interest at all is charged now.

The Soviet banker hastens to assure his readers he is not suggesting raising interest rates to the high levels now prevailing on the money markets of the capitalist world. But he insists that higher rates are necessary to attract funds from member states that have a surplus in trade with other member states and thus accumulate balances of so-called transferable rubles; the CMEA unit of account.

Some observers suggested that Mr. Nazarkin's call for higher interest rates is a Soviet counter to the long-remembered demand of some Eastern European countries that CMEA balances be convertible into dollars and other Western currencies.

At present, these balances are essentially non-convertible. Thus, the observers say, the CMEA balances represent to a large extent funds that their owners cannot use since they cannot find goods to buy in other member states that accept transferable rubles.

The hope was that by use of the CMEA, payments among Communist nations could be made on a multilateral basis, rather than being limited by the purely bilateral trade which had long characterized the Soviet bloc nations, CMEA extends short and medium-term credits primarily to finance the trade among its members.

Mr. Nazarkin indicated that the degree of multilateral trade achieved through CMEA still leaves much to be desired.

He criticized the "slowness" with which member states were shifting from customary efforts to obtain bilateral balances to multilateral trade, which he said was hampered by the purely bilateral trade which had long characterized the Soviet bloc nations, CMEA extends short and medium-term credits primarily to finance the trade among its members.

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N.Y. Hit by Another 'Blue Monday'

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange observed the old 1969 tradition of "Blue Monday" today as it sagged along a broad front and

In a sense, the action of stock prices was like the weather in the financial district—gray, clammy and filled with furies of snow.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 7.59 to 790.52. This indicator has trended lower since topping the 800 mark during a turn-of-the-year rally.

Lum's, the fast-food franchiser, took another tumble, repeating Friday's performance as the most active issue and the market's biggest percentage loser. It dropped 3 7/8 to 44, setting another new 1969 low.

This sell-off came on the heels of a company announcement that earnings for the current fiscal quarter would run substantially lower than expected. The weakness in Lum's, which enjoyed a spectacular run in price between 1967 and the spring of 1968, once again affected other franchising stocks adversely.

Thus, International Industries plummeted 3 1/2 to 35 1/4 on the active list. Kentucky Fried Chicken slipped 3 3/4 to 45 and Denny's Restaurants, Friday's lone gainer in the group, eased 5/8 to 22 7/8.

Although group weakness was general, the copper, copper producers joined with franchise stocks in displaying poor price action. Control Data fell 5 3/4 to 110 3/4.

Some Winners

But the market did have its select share of individual winners, too, as brokers noted portfolio-switching activities on the part of mutual funds.

Intel, the high-technology stock which climbed 10 5/8 last week, ran up 5 to 76 1/8 and placed high on the active list. Brokers said that institutional interest in the issue was indicated.

Telex, bowing onto the NYSE, rose 3 to 111. On Friday, its final day of trading on the American Stock Exchange, this marker of electronics products jumped 5 5/8. Its low over the last year was 20 3/4.

General Time, the best percentage gainer, added 2 1/2 to 30 after the Securities and Exchange Commission held that Tally Industries, which eased 1 3/8 to 34 1/8, must sweeten terms of its proposed merger with the leading manufacturer of clocks and watches before the transaction is approved.

The exchange showed 451 advances and 918 declines. There were 14 new 1969-70 highs and 34 new lows as volume contracted to a slow 8.9 million shares from Friday's 9.38 million shares.

while point-plus losses appeared in

IBM and Polaroid. Coppers suffered from the announcement that President Nixon has ordered a study of pricing policies and market conditions in the copper industry. Copper issues rallied two weeks ago when a new round of price increases for the domestic metal began its ripple effect among producers.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper, which made a new 1969-70 high last week, fell 3 1/2 to 58. Kennecott and Anaconda both lost more than a point. Copper Range was down 7/8 at 67 1/8.

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Telex,

Tokyo Exchange

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	180	Mitsui Bussan	175
Asahi Kasei	180	Mitsui Bussan	175
Asahi Kasei	180	Mitsui Bussan	175
Asahi Kasei	180	Mitsui Bussan	175
Asahi Kasei	180	Mitsui Bussan	175
Asahi Kasei	180	Mitsui Bussan	175
Asahi Kasei	180	Mitsui Bussan	175
Asahi Kasei	180	Mitsui Bussan	175
Asahi Kasei	180	Mitsui Bussan	175
Asahi Kasei	180	Mitsui Bussan	175

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31st Oct 1969 136.50
28th Nov 1969 138.30
31st Dec 1969 145.10

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- 10 1/2% for 20 years
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January 13, 1970

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 12, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 12, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	London	Zurich
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 12, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 12, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 12, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	London	Zurich
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 12, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
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1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 Granite	15.25	15.25	+1.25
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
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1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05
1000 High Bell	4.80	4.75	-0.05

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Bank Stock

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Issue price on initial offer (December 1969): \$10.00

Preliminary net asset valuation per share

Dealings every Thursday from 15th January

(holidays excepted).

Lloyds Bank (Belgium) S.A.,
24 Rue Royale, Bruxelles

44 Rue Royale, Brussels.

Pan Australian International Management Ltd.,
c/o Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co.

Vallis Building, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Southern Cross Management Ltd.,
65 London Wall, London, E.C.2.

Tel: (01) 628 0572. Telex: 887861.

States and Canada: this advertisement

ord only.

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INTERNATIONAL N.V.

1980

Convertible Bonds 1990

after 15th July, 1970 into the Common Stock of

ENTERPRISES INC

INTERIORS, INC.

... ..

undersigned :-

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

Dean Witter & Co.

Incorporated

1000

Euramerica Finanzier

**Edamerica-Finanziaria
Internazionale S.p.A.**

Internazionale, S.p.A.

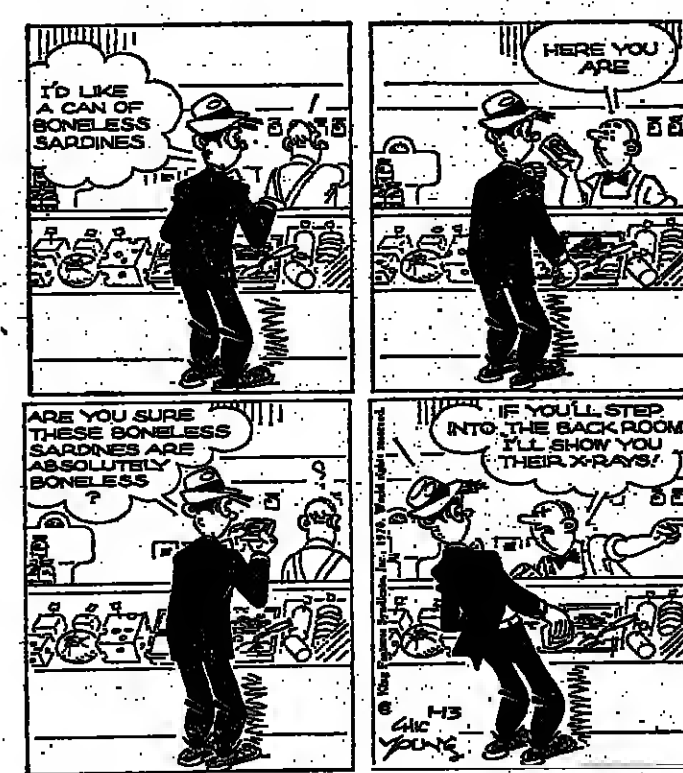
1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1028.

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some bids that are made entirely with a view to helping a partner turn out to profit the other side. This is illustrated by the diagrammed deal.

In the belief that North held a club suit, East doubled: he wanted to suggest a club lead from West if South became declarer.

The double changed South's opinion about the suitability of a club contract for his side, and he guessed what had happened. He could also work out the precise meaning of North's original response: East surely held the club king, so North must have the heart ace.

With this information, and the knowledge that the club finesse would succeed, South drove the bidding to six spades when his partner showed belated spade support.

West hit on the only opening lead that could give the declarer trouble—a trump. He played the three and East falsecarded with the queen.

The trump lead killed one of dummy's potential ruffs and the prospects of making 12 tricks became poor. There was only one slim chance and South played for it. He took the spade queen with the ace and played the ace and king of diamonds, hoping the queen would fall. East obliged by producing that card.

Dummy was entered by leading a heart to the ace and the club queen was finessed successfully. A club was ruffed with dummy's remaining trump and the diamond jack was led. East was helpless. If he discarded, South's remaining club

loser would disappear. And if he ruffed South would make his slam whether he overruffed or discarded his last club.

NORTH
 ♠ 74
 ♥ A10953
 ♦ J9762
 ♣ 3

WEST
 ♠ 63
 ♥ KQ76
 ♦ 10853
 ♣ 954

EAST
 ♠ QJ9
 ♥ J82
 ♦ Q4
 ♣ KJ1082

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ AK10852
 ♥ 4
 ♦ AK
 ♣ AQ76

Neither side was vulnerable
 The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
 5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
 6 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

West led the spade three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STEW CHIEF OPART
 ANON ROER MILLER
 ANON ARCO AIALE
 LONONSTINE DNY
 ESSIMIE LLOMAN
 ORLOS TIGER AYE
 WILSONSCHNITZEL
 EATAITIT SEIZE
 SANSATIT SEIZE
 LEIS COURAOO
 PIASTI PROPPARIS
 PIERS POINT GENT
 GREYA LUGER OWER
 SITSY YEAR WASA

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YURLT

SHWIK

ONASAT

TEVLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble DECKY JUMBO INFUSE TAUGHT
 Answer: This could be the difference between male and female—AN ARGUMENT

BOOKS

LE THEATRE 1969

Edited by Arrabal. (In French.) Christian Bourgois. 294 p.

Reviewed by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

SEVEN years ago the Grand Guignol officially closed shop. The acting company dispersed, the manuscripts of the huge repertory of shockers were deposited in the archives of the Bibliothèque Nationale and the tiny playhouse (in a back court of the Rue Chaplat) which had borne the name Grand Guignol since the nineties became the Théâtre 347.

But though gone, the Grand Guignol is scarcely forgotten. The wide influence it continues to exercise on modern drama is traced in a volume published this week, "Le Théâtre 1969" which has the same name. Grand Guignol since the nineties became the Théâtre 347.

The Grand Guignol opened its doors as a "theater of cruelty" in 1896, the year Antonin Artaud was born. Built as a Gothic chapel, it had been the atelier of a disciple of Gustave Doré before being transformed into a miniature theater with only 130 seats.

One of its first directors was Oscar Metenier, a young dramatist who had served on the Paris police force and had a fund of gruesome tales to tell. His naturalistic playlets of low life had been staged by André Antoine at the Théâtre Libre, where theatrical realism of the Zola school was being introduced.

But Metenier was more drawn to Edgar Allan Poe and hoped to achieve an ambition that Poe once confessed: to write a play so unhesitatingly harrowing that the audience would quit the theater in fright before the play was over. He attempted this with a series of hair-raising sketches about brutal apaches, cut-throat robbers, trunk murders and mad sadists on the loose, all drawn from the criminal records. But neither he nor the long list of other playwrights aspiring for the Poe ideal ever succeeded in unseating more than a spectator or two at a performance. It must have been great fun to try, however, for dramatists of every stripe sought to meet the challenge.

Prince of Terror

One author, André de Lorde, devoted his entire career to the effort and earned the proud title of "Prince of Terror." His "On the Telephone," in which a man listens helplessly over the telephone as his wife and children are being murdered in their home, was a classic of the genre and his "Femme-Acquiesce," in which a fiendish, unscrupulous murderer is freed after trial to go forth to augment her crimes, was another.

A Grand Guignol specialty when Max Maurey took charge was the ingenious reproduction on the small stage of assorted disasters: railroad accidents, earthquakes and shipwrecks. In "Le Rapide," a signal-man suffers a heart attack just as he is about to pull the lever for the approaching express. His

daughter, in a panic, pulls the wrong switch and sends the express, in which her child is passenger, crashing to another train.

To relieve the tension in the auditorium, the plays filled with murder and torture alternated with gay, bright farces. The few French plays written between 1900 and 1950 who did not supply the Grand Guignol with either thrillers or comedies. Among the hundreds of contributors are Octave Mirbeau, Jules Romains, Yves Montand, Diderot and Duvigneau, and the foremost intellectual dramatist of the 1920s, E. I. Lenoir, who introduced psychoanalysis into the national drama. His later work was produced by Gémier, the Ploef and Dullin, but he began writing such Guignol plays as "La Polle Blanche," "Vers Lumière" and "Terres Châtes."

The cinema, capable of stronger realistic sense, made the methods of the Grand Guignol appear old-fashioned as limited, but such films as "Hôtel Republique" and "Fosse aux Morts" were obviously inspired by the formula of the Rue Chaplat theater.

The Grand Guignol show treatment has been appropriated by the "theater of the absurd" and the "theater of cruelty." There are echoes of the Guignol technique in Ionesco, in Brecht, in Arrabal, in Grotowski. The grand realism of old has turned to realistic, but its objective is to astonish and to terrify, serve up the supper of horror for which the public has such an insatiable appetite.

The book (published by Christian Bourgois) that Arrabal has edited contains a collection of essays on various aspects of Guignolism.

A medical diagnosis of 1 human delight in blood and pain is provided by doctors, professors. One of these distinguished psychologists, Alfred Binet, of the Sorbonne, collaborated with André Lorde, the Prince of Terror. Lorde believed that natural "crimes"—madness and disease—were subjects as deserving dramatic treatment as men's crime and demonstrated his thesis in several plays.

In another section Grand Guignol figures from real are examined. These include Gilles de Rais, the Norm knight and warrior, who four beside Joan of Arc and executed for the atrocities committed in the castle he was model for the Bluebeard legend and a leading character in Huysmans' "L'Assommoir." Elbert Balthory, the bloody cress; the Marquis de Sade, the Boston strangler.

The vanished theater's power of catharsis and revelation also studied as are its pun technical achievements, its visions of melodramatic the the ill-creating slaying. Its accomplished dramatists in a final chapter we direct that its style and notions have reached out to even inspire their mark on "The Ridiculous Theater" in New York.

Mr. Curtiss is theater critic for the International Herald Tribune.

CROSSWORD

By Will We

- ACROSS**
- 1 Vespid
 5 "Nutmeg Tree" author
 10 Bridge term
 14 Clusters
 15 Lobster roll
 16 Half Prefix
 17 Contest
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 19 Phantom
 20 Former dictator
 22 Pays attention
 25 S.R.O. offering
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 29 Expresses a beef
 34 Figure of speech
 35 Span
 36 Complain
 37 Dutch measure
 38 Brilliant
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 45 Impatiently eager
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 49 Brings up
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- 50 Constellation
 51 Up and
 53 Add
 56 New
 60 Fall guys
 62 Millay
 63 Common French verb
 64 French river
 65 Did a base-running job
 66 Political division
 67 Went astray
 68 Soothe: Lat.
 21 French heads
 24 Splintered, in dialect
 26 Move furtive
 27 Follow
 28 Lover
 30 Upset: Collocl
 31 Eastern ketci
 32 Share of inco for church
 33 Destroys
 35 Summit
 37 Follow
 39 Percussion instrument
 40 Laughing
 43 Answered sharply
 46 Violent wc
 48 Endure
 49 Washed li
 50 Bizarre
 52 Recorded proceeding
 54 Henry VIII
 55 Entry
 56 Inconsequ
 58 Oklahoma
 59 Pedestal
 60 Stitch
 61 Broadcast

